



*Dave Krohn*

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CONSULTANTS**

June 25, 1993

Subject: Cricket Mountain Quarry Expansion Cultural Resources  
Survey for Continental Lime Inc., Millard County, Utah

Project: Continental Lime Inc. Survey (CLI-93-1)  
by ARCON

Permit: Utah Antiquities No. U-93-AK-230sb  
Fillmore BLM Area Office Project Permit (6-4-93)

Author V. Garth Norman

Mailing: Russ Dobson, Continental Lime Inc.  
Jim Dykman, Utah State Historic Preservation Office  
Nancy Shearim, Warm Springs BLM Resource Area Office  
Kenneth Wintch, State Lands and Forestry

**ABSTRACT**

On June 7-10, 1993, ARCON conducted a cultural resources survey of two parcels of land totalling 279 acres for expansion of the Cricket Mountain Quarry in Millard County, Utah. The survey was requested by Continental Lime Inc., and detailed in the field by Mr. Russ Dobson, Plant manager, and authorized by the State Historic Preservation Office, Antiquities Section, and Fillmore BLM Area Office.

Cultural resource sites recorded during the survey consist of seven open lithic scatters with five sheep camp components, all located on BLM lands. No cultural resource sites or isolated finds were located on the State land Parcel No. 1. Sparse prehistoric remains on some sites may be due in part to impacts from the sheep camps as well as erosion. Based upon strategic locations, limited lithic remains, and absence of cultural deposition confirmed by shovel testing, all sites are judged to be lithic knapping and temporary seasonal hunting and/or kill butcher stations. All sites lack potential for yielding further significant cultural data, and lack National Register potential quality. ARCON recommends a cultural resources clearance be granted to Continental Lime Inc.

17. Signature



11. (cont'd). Cultural resource sites recorded during the survey consist of seven open lithic scatters with five sheep camp components. Sparse prehistoric remains on some sites may be due in part to impacts from the sheep camps as well as erosion. Based upon strategic locations and limited lithic remains, all sites are judged to be temporary seasonal knapping and/or hunting kill butcher stations without cultural deposition.

Site 42Md1074--Lithic scatter/sheep camp. Located at the head of a finger ridge mouth of a major draw. Obsidian, chert and siltstone debitage, with a knife tip, scrapers, and retouched utilized flakes, indicate both lithic manufacture and butchering activity. Double solder milk cans date from the turn of the century. Artifacts include a medicine bottle, a variety of tin cans, broken glass, stove grate, horse shoes, and an electric wire porcelain insulator. Shovel tests confirm absence of cultural deposition. Site lacks National Register quality.

Site 42Md1075--Lithic scatter/sheep camp. Sparse lithics located at the mouth of a major draw include retouched utilized flakes, a thumb scraper, and flakes of obsidian and quartzite. Sheep camping from around the turn of the century is indicated by a double solder milk can, and broken purple and blue glass, and a U.M.C. 44 S&WR rim fire cartridge casing. Tin cans and a pop bottle cap date to the 1950's. Shovel tests confirm absence of cultural deposition. Site lacks National Register quality.

Site 42Md1076--Lithic scatter/sheep camp. A lithic scatter located on a saddle at the head of a draw includes a projectile point preform (possible Humbolt type), biface knife base, and retouched utilized flakes. Limited sheep camping remains include a milk can, tobacco can, and a beer bottle. Shovel tests confirm absence of cultural deposition. Site lacks National Register quality.

Site 42Md1077--Lithic Scatter. A lithic knapping, hunting kill butcher site located at the toe of a finger ridge consists of sparse obsidian flakes. Tools are limited to retouched utilized flakes. Site lacks National Register quality.

Site 42Md1078--Lithic Scatter/sheep camp. A sparse lithic knapping and hunting station is located at the toe of a small ridge at the confluence of two intermittent drainages. Sparse lithics consist of retouched utilized flakes and tertiary flakes. Sheep camp remains are limited to a lard can, tobacco can and cut fire wood. Site lacks National Register quality.

Site 42Md1079--Lithic Scatter/sheep camp. Located on a saddle pass at the head of two major draws. Visible remains on this extremely eroded site consist of fragments of a sandstone slab metate, two point fragments, two retouched utilized flakes, tin cans, and chopped fire wood. Shovel tests confirm absence of cultural deposition. Site lacks National Register quality.



Site 42Md1080--Lithic Scatter. Knapping, hunting kill butcher site located at the toe of a finger ridge at the confluence of two major draws. Obsidian tools include biface and point fragments, and retouched utilized flakes. Site lacks National Register quality.

## Discussion

In addition to the seven sites recorded, four isolated retouched utilized flakes of obsidian were identified. (See map.)

Site 42Md1079 is the only site that contains grinding stone, which is almost certainly related to hunting gathering activity in this strategic saddle location rather than camping. Similar hunting gathering sites identified by ARCON in Iron County often include ceramics. Absence of ceramics at these sites suggests a pre-ceramic Archaic period. The projectile point preform on site 42Md1076 of a possible Humbolt variety would also be indicative of the Archaic.

16. (Cont'd) The survey included a reasonable boundary overlap in areas of some site potential where vehicle traffic is likely to occur during development. All sites are peripheral and might be avoided, but will probably be impacted due to their locations in natural traffic corridors and proximity to slopes that will be strip mined. Consequently, the BLM way wish to consider the potential value of some additional data recovery for lithic resource evaluations including obsidian trace analysis prior to anticipated impacts. There is always a possibility that diagnostic point bases might be covered by shallow wind blown erosion, but this does not warrant excavation. Shovel tests on potential camp sites (42Md1074, 43Md1075, 42Md1076, 42Md1079) were all negative, and revealed shallow wind blown soil over steril rocky soil.

These interests for further study are not within required National Register mitigation concerns, so any further study if pursued should be done without delay with the developer's cooperation, and should not impose additional cost or delay to Continental Lime Inc. development.

ARCON recommends that Continental Lime Inc. be granted a cultural resource clearance for this project, with the following recommended stipulations:

1. That all construction activity be confined to the areas surveyed.
2. That construction personnel refrain from collecting or otherwise disturbing unrecorded cultural materials that might be encountered during development.
3. That construction activities cease and a qualified archeologist be notified immediately if unrecorded cultural materials are encountered.

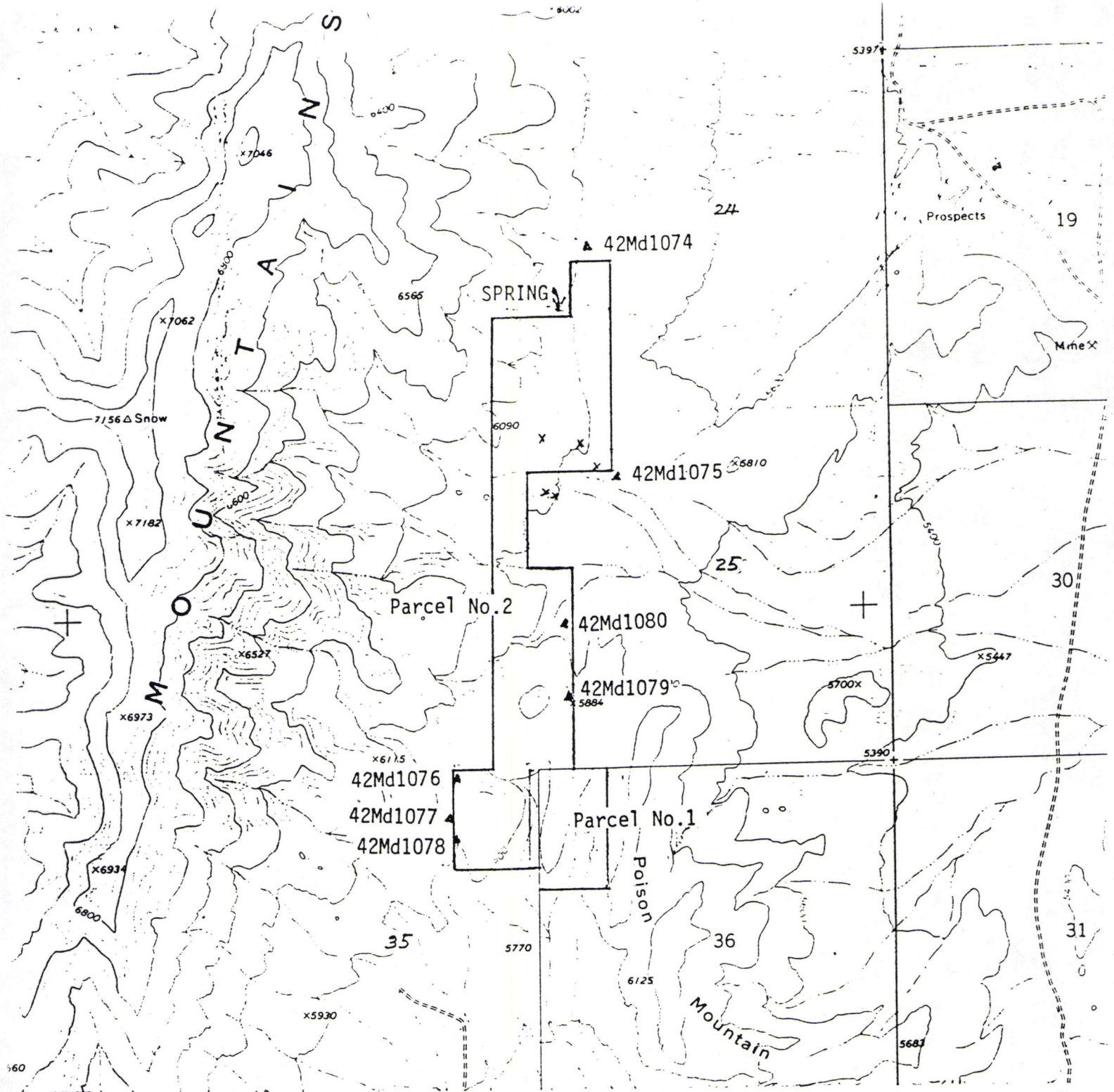
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1980 Geological Map of Utah. Utah Geological and Mineral Survey. Salt Lake City.

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Project Map: Continental Line Inc  
 Cricket Mountain Quarry Expansion  
 Project: ARCON (CLI-93-1)  
 County: Millard, Utah  
 Location: T 21 South, R 10 West  
 USGS Quad: Candland Spring 7.5'

Key: ▲ Archaeological Site  
 X Isolated flake